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Windbreaks

A good windbreak will add more to the value of a farm than anything else for the same amount of money invested. And the investment in cash need not be large. There are many farm windbreaks that have been planted without any cash outlay. Most farmers know how to grow willows from cuttings. Many farmers can go to the native woods for seedlings. In dealing with farmers, however, we usually find that they would rather buy the trees from nurseries. They say that it would cost them more to spend the time looking for and digging wild seedlings than the trees cost at a nursery. The cost of trees is the smallest item, the work of preparing the ground and keeping it cultivated is the important thing. It is no use to plant trees in quack grass or soddy ground. On farms where there is no windbreak at all, every effort should be made to get one started. Start with the outside, which should be plenty far from the yard so as to hold the snowbanks clear from the yard. In the Red River Valley are many cases of just one row of Chinese elm doing an excellent job of holding snow. On the outside of this row should be placed a row of lillacs or honeysuckle to act as a permanent snowfence in case the Chinese elm die out in time. The trees in these two rows should be planted about three to four feet apart, in order to get quick and effective results. It is well then to leave a strip of about 60 feet or more as a snowtrap between these two rows and the main grove which should consist of taller growing trees such as ash, elm, willows, and the row next to the buildings should be of an ornamental variety such as wild plum or crabs, shrubs or evergreens.

Add 10% for postage on all Windbreak Trees.

Carl Ash, county agent at Crookston, who has done much to promote tree planting in his county, emphasizes the importance of getting a shelterbelt started. It will greatly benefit the home, livestock and other fruit and ornamental planting.

Box Elder—Although a scrubby looking tree and subject to bugs, it is still a good windbreak and snowfence tree because of its bushy growth. Grows fast when young. 12-18 inches, 100 for \$3.50.

Green Ash—This tree takes the lead as an all-around windbreak tree. While it does not start as fast as a box elder, it gains gradually and surely and is a very dependable tree. Green ash should be planted about 4 feet apart in a row. Distance between rows may be from 8 to 14 feet, depending on the equipment to be used for cultivating. Our northern grown trees are sturdier and have a better root than the southern grown,. 6-12 inch, \$1.75 per 100; 12-18 inch, 100 for \$3.50; 18-24 inch, \$4.50; 2-3 ft., \$5.50.

American Elm—The elm grows a little faster on good ground than does the ash, but is more particular about the soil. It will grow taller than the ash and makes a good companion for it. The more varieties of trees in a windbreak the more effective it is. 12-18 inch, 100 for \$3.50; 18-24 inch, 100 for \$4.50.

Chinese Elm—When this tree was first introduced it was too well spoken of. When its faults were discovered it was too badly spoken of. It is not to be used as a shade tree, but as a windbreak tree it is excellent because of the rapid and very bushy growth. It will stop snow two years after planting even if the rabbits eat it down the first year. It will serve the purpose well until the slower growing and more permanent trees take effect. 18-24 inch, \$4.00 for 100; 2-3 ft., \$5.50. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart.

Golden Willow—A very good windbreak tree except where there is alkali. A valuable trait is the nice golden color in the winter. It is especially nice together with evergreens and birch. A windbreak should be ornamental as well as useful. 3-4 ft., 100 for \$10.00.

Honeysuckle—This we believe is the very best shrub to use as a snowfence and also very good for an inside row. It grows fast and bushy, reaching a height of 10 feet, and is very attractive when loaded with flowers in the spring and berries in the summer. Easy to grow and grows anywhere. 12-18 inch transplants, \$12 for 100. Plant 4 feet apart.

Spruce White—This is the most satisfactory evergreen for windbreaks. On light soils it is practical to use evergreens for windbreaks. More trouble is experienced in heavy soil in getting them started. 5-year, 8 to 12 inch, 25 for \$4.00; 100 for \$15.00.

Russian Olive—One of the most alkali-tolerant trees. Good for dry locations. Silver colored leaves stay on late. 12-18 inch \$5.50 a hundred.

Cottonwood—Has its place in a mixed windbreak. 18-24 in., \$3.00 per 100.

FRUIT

The fruit breeding stations of Minnesota, Dakotas, Canada and others have now made it possible for us in the North to grow very worthwhile fruit. Much has also been learned about fruit culture, and this information is available at these stations, county agent offices, and Agriculture colleges.

The high cost of fruit over the counter is one good reason for growing our own fruit. Add to this the pleasure one gets from watching the trees, flowers and fruit develop, the joy of eating tree-ripened fresh fruit from your own trees, and the improved health that goes with more fruit in the diet, it is just plain good business sense to grow your own fruit.

Apples

When given proper care, apples can be successfully grown in Northern Minnesota. And when we say apples, we mean good apples. Our home-grown fall apples are usually superior to the ones shipped in. In planting apple trees, one should plant so as to have early, fall and winter varieties. It is a good plan to have as many varieties as possible in order to have a more steady production. In this section it is best to grow the trees in bush form, keeping the branches close to the ground. This helps prevent sun-scald and winter injury, and affords more protection from the wind. Fruit trees suffer more from wind than from cold, so a windbreak on the north, west, and south is very beneficial. Apple trees do not like low ground, and the soil should not be too rich. Too rapid growth is often a cause of winter injury. On the other hand, cultivation or watering in the spring is desirable to promote vigor, but in late summer a drier condition is preferred for ripening the wood.

Add 10% for postage.

Mantet—A very high quality early apple from the Morden Station. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.75.

Beacon—Ripens in August with a solid red color, good looking, good eating and cooking. 4-5 feet, transplanted, heavy grade, each \$1.50. 3-4 ft., \$1.

Melba—One of the best Canadian varieties, good size and high quality. Bears while young. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Minjon—A late fall apple, better color and quality than the Wealthy. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Anoka—Not a long-lived tree, but worth growing because it bears so soon. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

Erickson—The largest of them all, good quality, early. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Hibernal—Hardy and a reliable bearer. Good for cooking. The best to use for top working. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Haralson—There is no better pie apple grown. The Haralson is one of the earliest to bear. C. M. Pesek of Crookston had a dandy crop the fourth year after planting. Well reported of all through the north. One of the best winter apples. It will pay you to plant a few Haralson. 3-4 ft., each \$1; 4-5 ft. transplant, \$1.50.

Fireside—This is the best eating apple that can be grown in Minnesota. Ripens late, keeps all winter. Try one. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Prairie Spy—At the experimental orchard of Harold Thomforde in Crookston, this is one of the most promising varieties. Ripens late, but the quality is excellent, well worth waiting for. Keeps all winter. Tree is very hardy and vigorous. 4-5 feet, each \$1.50.

Crab Apples

Dolgo—Wm. Page, county agent at Grand Forks, says this is an excellent crab for the north. Makes the best possible jelly, good for pickling and also good for mixing with other apples for sauce. We have had heavy crops these last two years in spite of heavy frost at blossom time. The tree is fast growing and shapely, beautiful as an ornamental lawn tree. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

Chestnut—A recent introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, it fills a long-felt and definite need for the home fruit grower. Ripening just after the Whitney, it will keep for two months. This is good news for school children. Its large size and the nut-like flavor of its crisp flesh make it a favorite for eating. The tree is heavy bearing and hardy. 2-4 ft., each \$1.25.

Virginia—At the Northwest School and Station at Crookston this tree is highly recommended. It is a good standard size crab 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Whitney—An old favorite. Very large, a treat to eat. Well known and well liked. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Traill—While it is classed as a crab, and it is the best pickling crab because it stays whole when pickled, everyone likes it because it is so good to eat. 2-3 ft. trees, each \$1.25.

Rescue—Another Canadian variety, ripens early, red color, excellent eating. Transplanted 2-year trees, each \$1.50.

Pears

While still an experiment **Minnesota No. 4** and **Tait-Dropmore Pears** show promise. One of each kind for \$2.50.

Large Plums

Kaga—This has been our most reliable plum. Always bears a lot of apricot flavored fruit. It has a flavor all its own for eating and canning. 3-4 ft., each \$1.40.

Pipestone—This new one from our fruit breeding farm appears to be the best Minnesota variety for us. The tree grows fast and has the largest plum of any we can grow. Think of having plums nearly two inches across with a fine flavor and you can imagine the pleasure you can have in picking and eating them. Good for canning. 3-4 feet, each \$1.40.

Minnesota No. 101 Plum looks most promising. Strong and fast growing hardy tree with fruit that can't be beat. 4-5 ft., \$1.75

Ember—The last to ripen, a good keeper, nice to have around for eating long after the other plums have gone. 3-4 ft., \$1.40.

Cherry-Plum Hybrids

Compass—The old reliable that always bears a crop of good quality for canning. As with all trees in this group, it should be grown in bush form, let them branch out close to the ground. 3-4 ft., each \$1.40.

Sapa—The standard of quality in its class. Dark purple all the way through, about one inch in diameter. Swell for jam. Each \$1.40.

Oka—Large, purple flesh, the best for eating. Ripens early. 3-4 ft., \$1.40.

Opata—Green flesh, good for eating and canning. Hardest of its group. Each, \$1.40.

Korean Cherry—Another Minnesota development that is gaining attention fast. It is a dwarf bush 3 to 4 feet and a good ornamental. The cherry is very good for canning. 18-24 inch, 2 for \$2.00.

If wanted by parcel post, please add 10% to the cost of all fruit trees.

Small Fruit

"Grow your own," says County Agent Daellenbach. Your money invested in a well planned and cared for small fruit plot will yield an amazingly large interest. And what fun it is to pick your berries. They are good fresh, canned or frozen.

Currants

Cascade—Just lately introduced by the Minnesota station. High quality, large fruit, 2-year bushes, each 55 cents.

Red Lake—Has now become the nation's standard. Large berries on a strong bush, a very reliable bearer. Should be more widely grown. 2-year plants, each 55 cents.

Gooseberries

Pixwell—The introduction of this variety by Prof. Yeager of North Dakota did a great deal to encourage the growing of gooseberries. Because of the long stems on the berries they are easy to pick. The berries are large and of the best quality, fine for pie, jam, sauce, and a delight to eat fresh. Dark pink when ripe. Heavy two-year grade, 90 cents postpaid, 3 for \$2.40; two-year No. 1, 75c each, 3 for \$2.00; one-year, each 50c, 5 for \$2.00. Gust Visser of Ada says it is a tremendous yielder.

Grapes

Beta—Entirely hardy, useful for jam, jelly and juice. Good also as a vine for a trellis or porch. Each 50 cents.

Minnesota No. 27—A better quality, larger blue grape. Each \$1.00.

Minnesota No. 78—The earliest hardy grape, good quality. Needs a pollinator. Each \$1.00.

Blue Jay—Larger and much better quality than the Beta. Each \$1.00.

Rhubarb

New varieties have greatly increased the popularity of rhubarb and justly so. It is high in vitamin C and appreciated especially early in the spring. These new ones are good all summer, even better. Makes the nicest shortcake, jelly, sauce and juice. Requires less sugar than older varieties.

Canada Red—Stalks are deep red all the way through and have a milder flavor. Each 75 cents, 3 for \$2.00.

Valentine—One of the newest and some say the best. Entirely red stalk all the way through. The best for freezing. Each \$1.00.

McDonald—Red skin stalks, green inside, a great favorite. Each 50c.

Asparagus

County Agent Daellenbach agrees that every home garden should have asparagus in it. It is the easiest crop to grow, one planting lasts many years, and there is a big advantage in having it available for cutting fresh. PARADISE is the newest and best variety. It has done well in the garden of Mrs. E. E. Carman in Ada. 10 plants for 50 cents, 25 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Raspberries

Are Easy to Grow

Raspberries are easy to grow, the main trouble is that they grow too much. It is important to keep down the surplus plants. A row should not be allowed to get over 18 inches wide, and leave only about four canes to the running foot.

Latham—The most widely planted, large berries, heavy yielding.

	10	25	100
Light Grade85	1.60	6.00
No. 1	1.25	3.00	11.00
Bearing Size	1.75	4.00	15.00

Sunrise is a new variety. Ripens about 10 days ahead of Latham. It has a smaller and higher quality berry. It is inclined to be over ambitious in plant making. Prices same as Latham.

Minnesota 352—Looks very promising as an early variety. Large berries on a strong cane. 10 for \$2.00. Postpaid.

Madawaska—Prof. J. D. Winter of St. Paul recommends this new Canadian variety for trial. It has done well for D. T. Grussendorf at Duluth. Excellent quality that should top the market. 10 for \$3.00.

Strawberries

In order to get the best out of strawberries you have to grow your own. Just a small patch will supply a lot of berries. They like ground with a lot of humus. It is well to have the main crop from the June bearing kinds, and have enough everbearing for fresh berries in the fall. Strawberry plants must be planted at the right depth and the roots firmly packed. Care must be used to see that all roots are below the level of the ground to prevent their drying out, but the top, or crown of the plant must not be covered or the plant will choke. If the plants cannot be planted as soon as received, they should be heeled in the ground in some shady place. We grow our own strawberry plants and send out fresh plants well packed.

Gem Everbearing—The most widely grown of the everbearers. Will grow a good crop in the fall if planted early in the spring. The earlier planted the better. 25 plants for \$1.50, 50 plants for \$2.25, 100 for \$4.00. Postpaid.

Evermore Everbearing—This is a better quality berry than the Gem, but under our conditions do not bear as much. Carl Ash, county agent at Crookston, has had good results growing everbearing varieties in the hill system, keeping all runners off. He says he gets a good crop the first season that way. Prices same as Gem.

Premier June Bearing—The first to ripen and still maintains a long season. A good dependable berry. 25 plants for \$1.25, 50 for \$2.10, 100 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Arrowhead June Bearing—This new introduction from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm ranks well at the top with the other fine products from this station. The Arrowhead is particularly adapted to northern conditions, not only do the plants stand a lot of cold weather, but the flowers are also frost resistant. In addition to its productivity of plants and fruits, the quality of the berries is absolute tops in every respect, for eating, canning, jam, and freezing. It is excellent for market, too, because of its firmness and attractiveness. It is a favorite at the Morden, Manitoba station where it has been grown for several years. Because the plants set so many runners they should be planted further apart than others. We set them at least three feet apart in the rows. 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00 postpaid; 1000 for \$25.00 not prepaid.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

"It's not a home until it is planted"

And the first thing to plant should be a tree. It takes longer for a tree to become effective, so the sooner it is planted the better. In planting large trees it is very important that they have good root systems. This means that they must have enough of the fine feeder roots to give them a good start. We cut the roots of the trees in the nursery row often enough to produce plenty fibrous roots. As an added service, we prune the trees properly before shipping.

Green Ash—A good tree to grow where space is limited. It grows tall, but does not have a wide top. Has good fall colors. Not bothered much by insects and diseases. 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

Birch, White—Always good looking, but particularly so in the winter time if planted together with evergreens, golden willow and red dogwood. The well landscaped campus at the Northwest School at Crookston has several groups of birch effectively arranged. 4-5 feet, each \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$2.00.

Weeping Birch—This aristocrat of the lawn grows fast if kept well watered. One of the most difficult to start, but well worth trying. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

Hopa Crab—When this tree is at its best, it is the prettiest thing imaginable. The flowers are dark pink and just cover the tree. It is especially nice when planted near other white flowering apple trees. It is an excellent pollinator for other apple trees. 5 to 6 feet, each \$2.00.

Almey Red Flowering Crab—The newest introduction of the Morden Station. Has a good red color to the blossoms. 4-5 ft., each \$2.50.

American Elm—The standard shade and boulevard tree. The 8 to 10 ft. size is perhaps the best average size to use. Each \$2.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

Horse Chestnut or Ohio Buckeye—A medium sized tree with white flowers in the spring and gorgeous coloring in the fall, 4 to 5 ft, each \$1.50.

Mountain Ash—This tree is found in abundance in eastern Minnesota, growing wild. It likes plenty moisture and does best if grown like a bush. 4-5 ft., each \$1.00.

Niobe Weeping Willow—3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Chinese Elm, 4 feet apart

Leave about 60 feet for snow catch.
Good place for hay crop.

Box elder 4 feet apart	Willows best for light soil
Green ash 6 feet	
American elm 6 ft.	
Cottonwood 6 ft.	
Green ash 4 ft.	
Wild Plum 6 ft.	

WEST (Same as North)

TREES REQUIRED FOR TWO SIDES

250 Honeysuckle	12-18 inch	\$30.00
250 Chinese Elm	18-24 inch	10.00
225 Box Elder	12-18 inch	8.75
400 Green Ash	18-24 inch	18.00
150 American Elm	18-24 inch	6.75
150 Cottonwood	18-24 inch	3.00
150 Wild Plum	18-24 inch	12.00
1575		\$88.50

For the south and east sides, 2 or 3 rows are desirable. Chinese elm is the number one tree for a quick and effective snowcatch. Honeysuckle or lilacs should be planted along with it for a permanent shrub.

We have a tree planting machine available.

Write for prices on planting.

125 Chinese Elm, \$5.00

125 Honeysuckle 16.00

\$21.00

Hedges

For a tall hedge, **Honeysuckle** serves the purpose to better advantage than most shrubs because of its rapid growth and adaptability to severe conditions. For windbreak purposes it is ideal, as it grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. In May the bush is full of flowers, followed later on in the summer with red berries. The new Zabeli has brilliant red flowers, good foliage, dense growth. 9-12 in., 100 for \$14.00.

Cotoneaster—The very best for a trimmed hedge. Grows fast, glossy green leaves appear early and usually turn red in late fall. 9-12 inch seedlings, \$12 a hundred.

Shrubs

What a difference a few shrubs make! They will transform a barren and uninviting yard to a place of beauty, will be a source of joy to the family, and attract favorable attention of the public.

While in the past flowering shrubs have been mostly used, more consideration should be given to the foliage, shape, ultimate size, fall coloring, and winter effects. Provision should also be made for a succession of bloom and a good year around appearance. Many places have only the Spirea or Bridal wreath planted. This is a very fine shrub and does perhaps merit first place, but suppose they freeze down in the winter, or a late frost nips them, there will be no flowers for the season. On the other hand, a good planting will consist of a collection of shrubs with a different interest throughout the whole year.

The prices quoted below are for a good No. one grade, with good roots and well balanced top. Figures after the names indicate ultimate height.

Barberry—Does best where it can have plenty moisture. Very good for a low shrub, grows up to three feet high, is dense and compact. The leaves turn to brilliant colors in the fall followed by an abundance of red berries that hang on all winter. The thorns on the branches are good as protection against dogs, making the bush useful for planting in front of evergreens, with which it harmonizes very well because of its low growth and good color. 15-18 inch, each 60c.

Caragana Pygmea—3 ft. The best low shrub for dry locations. Very dense in leaf and stems, yellow flowers in May, 12-18 in., 75c.

Cranberry Highbush—6-8 ft. A very desirable shrub. White flowers in the spring, many red berries in the fall that are good for jelly, and much enjoyed by the birds 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Cistena—Purple Leaf Cherry, 5-6 ft. The reddish purple leaves give color to the landscape for the whole summer. Shows up nicely with white buildings, and combines to good advantage with evergreens, tamarix, Russian olive, and shrubs with white flowers, 2-3 ft., \$1.25; 18-24 inch, 90c.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia—6 ft. A most useful shrub. Will fit in most any place. Its glossy dark green leaves are the first out in the spring, and last to go in the fall. The fall coloring is superb as the leaves turn. Good for dry places. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 18-24 inch, 65 cents.

Red Twig Dogwood—6-8 ft. At the top of the list for winter. The bright red bark makes a very pleasing contrast with evergreens, snow and white buildings. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Euonymous Attropurpurea—6-8 ft. A shrub with a name like this one must have something that warrants its use, and it surely has. Of the many kinds of shrubs planted at the City Park at Ada, this one attracted more attention than the others last fall because of the red color of its leaves in September, and the abundance of pink berries that show after the leaves fall. 3-4 ft., each \$1.50.

Dwarf Ninebark—5 ft. Useful as a foliage shrub, it is unusually dense and the leaves stay green long after the leaves of other shrubs have gone. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Flowering Currant—5-6 ft. While this shrub is not so pretty in the summer, it should have some place in the landscape picture for the sake of the very early fragrant yellow flowers. Will grow under severe conditions. 2-3 ft., 85 cents.

Flowering Plum—5-7 ft. No shrub is more suited to herald the opening of the growing season than this one. When the wild plum is all white with its blossoms, the double flowering plum is covered with large double pink flowers. Makes an elegant showing with other plums and Snowgarland Spirea. 2-3 ft., each \$1.50; 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Zabeli Honeysuckle—8 ft. and up. For background, screen and windbreak, this fast-growing, hardy shrub can't be beat. The newer ones we have now have a good red flower. 18-24 inch, 75 cents; 2-3 ft., each \$1; 12-18 inch, 50c.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow—3 ft. Immense white flowers in July-August. Likes shade and moisture. 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Hydrangea P. G.—Large cone-shaped flowers open white and then turn pink. Season, September, 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Persian Lilac—6-8 ft. Its flowers resemble the old variety, but are lighter in color. Its leaves are only one-third the size, its branches thinner and many more of them. It branches and blooms close to the ground, but does **not** send up suckers. An excellent shrub for the north. 2-3 ft., each \$1.

Mock Orange, Virginal—A very valuable new shrub, the large semi-double flowers just simply cover the 5-foot bush late in June when few shrubs are blooming. A strong point in its favor is its orange blossom fragrance. 2-3 ft., each. \$1.25.

Minnesota Snowflake Mock Orange—An improvement over Virginal. Originated near Minneapolis. 18-24 inch, each \$1.25.

Potentilla Fruiticosa—2 ft. Perhaps this long name was given it because it has such a long blooming season. Numerous small single yellow flowers appear late in the spring and keep on all summer. Very hardy and drought resistant. 18-24 inch, 75 cents.

Russian Sandthorn—For use as a color contrast this tall shrub with shiny gray leaves is useful. In common with other silver leaved plants such as the Russian Olive and Buffalo Berry, it does well in and prefers dry locations. The flowers are of two kinds, perfect and imperfect, so it is only the plants with the perfect flowers that have berries. Those that do have them are usually heavily loaded with golden berries that hang on into the winter. 18-24 inch, each 75 cents, 3 for \$2.00.

Spirea Van Houetti—Commonly called Bridal-wreath. Justly deserves its high favor. Its graceful arching branches are covered with masses of white flowers in May. It also has a nice purplish color to the leaves in the late fall. 2-3 ft., heavy grade, \$1.00; 18-24 inch, 75c.

Ash Leaved Spirea—5-6 ft. A vigorous, fast-growing variety having long spikes of white flowers in midsummer. Good for shade or dry places. Suckers freely. Good plants, 75 cents.

Golden Leaved Spirea—6-8 ft. A large full branched husky shrub with large yellow leaves. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Snowgarland Spirea—5 ft. Resembles somewhat the Van Houetti, but blossoms a week earlier. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Dwarf Spirea—Red or pink flowers in July on a two-foot bush. Good spring and fall coloring. Each 75 cents.

Snowball—8 to 10 ft. An old favorite admired by everyone for its large flowers that look like snowballs. 3-year bushes, each \$1.00.

Tamarix—6-8 ft. The foliage of this shrub is something like that of asparagus or red cedar. The color is blue green and the flower spikes which come out in summer are pink. The foliage is good for mixing with flower bouquets. Should be cut back severely every spring. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow—2-3 ft. The leaves on this low growing bush are very numerous and have a blue tinge. An excellent shrub where space is limited, it takes well to clipping. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Roses

Grootendorst—Red or pink. Often called the carnation rose because each rose is about the same size and color as a carnation. It will have as many as a dozen flowers in a cluster and blooms from June until out in October. Entirely hardy. Grows to about 3 feet. 2-year bushes, each \$1.25.

Hansa—It has large double red flowers all summer on a 5-foot bush. It will perform best if the oldest wood is kept cut out, and the new growth should also be cut back in the spring in order to keep it compact. It will, however, thrive for many years without attention. 2-year plants, each \$1.25.

Hybrid Tea Roses—These roses need covering for winter. The best way is to cut back the tops to within six inches of the ground, then cover with a foot of dirt, plus other material on top of that. A foot or more of snow should be shoveled over them.

Roses should be planted at least three inches deeper than they were grown in the nursery. The tops should be cut back to within four inches of the ground.

Crimson Glory—Its name gives a full description. \$1.50 each.

Hearts Desire—In addition to its pleasing scarlet color, it is also delightfully fragrant. A favorite with Dr. H. G. Sittko of Ada. Each \$1.50.

McGredy's Yellow—A soft, clear yellow, large blooms. Each \$1.25.

Pink Princess—Most reliable of the tea roses. Pretty in bud and blossom, glowing deep pink. Each \$1.50.

Picture—Another fine pink rose, fragrant and perfect in bud and bloom. Each \$1.25.

Floridora—A brand new heavy blooming floribunda type. Brick red flowers in masses all summer. Each \$1.35, 3 for \$3.50.

Peonies

No other flowers will give as much delight and satisfaction for as little care as peonies. They will, of course, do better with better care. They like cultivation, and if possible should be planted not too close to trees. Depth of planting is important. If planted deeper than two inches they may not bloom, if too shallow they will dry out. Water thoroughly when planting. After the dirt has settled, lay a board across the hole, then allow two inches between top of root and board. Price of **first grade** roots, white, red, or pink, \$1 each; one of each color for \$2.50, postpaid.

Fern Leaf Peony, Tenuifolia Flora Plena—This is the one that has leaves like a carrot. Double red, blossoms usually at Decoration Day. The best plant for cemeteries. First-class roots, each \$2.00 postpaid.

Perennials

Every year the demand grows for hardy perennials. Among them there is a wide range of beautiful forms and colors, and by careful selection continuous blooms can be had throughout the season. Prices are prepaid.

Aconite, Bi-color—Grows to a height of about five feet, has very many blue and white flowers resembling a monk's hood which is its common name. Each 40 cents.

Aconite, Purple—Sometimes reaches a height of six feet and has a long blooming season in July. Good as a background for white phlox. Each 40c.

Bleeding Heart—A splendid plant for shady places. No. 1 plant, each 75 cents.

Minnesota Chrysanthemums—White, yellow, red, pink and lavender. Each 45c.

Coral Lily—Very pretty bright red lily, 18-24 inches high. June season. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Eiegans Lily—This reliable red lily gives a lot of color to the flower garden in June. Height, 18 inches. Large bulbs, each 20 cents, 3 for 50c.

Maxwill Lily—One of the newest and best liked of the tall kinds, grows to a height of 6 to 7 feet, has bright orange red flowers in late July, 35c.

Regal Lily—Not too hardy, but worth growing with covering. Each 30 cents, 3 for 75c.

Delphinium — A very satisfactory perennial blooms for a long time in June, and if cut down before the flowers form seed, will come up and bloom for a long time in the fall. Not bothered by fall frosts.

Mixed colors, each 40 cents

Lythrum, Morden Pink—Here we have what we think should be the top-ranking perennial. Growing to a height of about 3 feet, it is covered most of the summer with pink flowers. Hardy and vigorous. Each 45 cents.

Iris—Assorted colors in newer varieties, each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Phlox—Good varieties in red, white, lavender or pink. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Phlox, Dwarf Subulata—A very bright colored spring blooming plant about six inches high, at its best in late May. Fine for cemetery planting. Pink or white, each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Day Lilies—Are classed as one of the surest and most reliable perennials. Also called the lemon lily. Flowers are shaped like the wild lily, but are yellow. Dr. Regel, June blooming, and Mrs. W. H. Wyman in August and September. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Sass Golden Glow—Very double yellow flowers on a six-foot plant. Blooms in August and September. Good for background. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Mertensia—A very charming plant, blue bell-shaped flowers in May. About 18 inches high. Blooms with the tulips, and like them, the tops fade after they are through blooming. Each 30c.

Cannas—The best plant to use for round beds. The large bronze leaves give a bit of color throughout the summer. A round bed 7 feet in diameter requires 19 roots, one for the center, six for the first row and 12 for the outside row. Dormant roots, each 10 cents.

Gladiolus—Mixed colors. 75 cents a dozen.

Evergreens

No planting is complete without some evergreens. Here where the winters are long we need what evergreens alone can best give us, twelve months of complete beauty and service.

Visitors to the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Gibbons near Crookston remark on the appearance of "welcome" their evergreens give.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal—As it grows it holds its pyramidal shape and keeps a good green color all winter. Should be watered good in late fall to help prevent sunburn in early spring. Does best on the east and north side of a house. Price each, 3-3½ feet, \$8; 30-36 inch, \$7.00.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Grows naturally in a round shape, but is easily trimmed. It is our favorite for foundation planting, very suitable for planting one on each side of the steps. Real hardy, 18-24 inch, \$7.00.

Dundee Juniper—Pyramidal shape, good green color in the summer turning to a nice purplish color in the winter. 3-3½ ft., each \$9.00.

Mugho Pine—The best of the dwarfs. Can be trimmed to any shape. Should always be pruned just after it has made most of its growth in June. Otherwise it will get too open and coarse. All the junipers that are used for foundation planting need regular pruning at least once a year in order to maintain their compactness and prevent their growing too tall. This is easily done with a sharp scissor. Price of Mugho pine, balled and burlapped, 18-24 inch, \$6.00.

Colorado Spruce—Because these trees vary so much in shape, size and color, prices also vary too much to list all sizes. We have them up to 5 feet. Have a few 12-18 inch blue at \$4.00 each.

Black Hills Spruce—We have some cute, compact specimens about 18 inches at \$3.00 each.

Planting Instructions

The roots of trees are something like fish, they don't like too much exposure to air, sun and wind. So when planting be sure to plant deep enough, not too deep, but the top root should be at least two inches below the level of the ground. Then leave a saucer-shaped depression around the tree large enough to hold water.

It is highly important to have the soil packed thoroughly around the roots so they can make immediate contact with the soil. This can best be done by heavy watering. If this is not convenient the soil should be packed thoroughly with the heel of the foot, the harder the better.

If watering is necessary during the summer, put on plenty or else not any. Once a week is often enough if the ground gets a **good** soaking. It is best not to water in the late summer, late growth is more subject to winter injury. In case of a very dry fall it is advisable to really soak the tree roots before freeze-up.

In many cases it is practical to use a heavy mulch for preserving moisture and holding down the weeds. If this is done the lower part of the shrub or tree should be mounded up with dirt in the fall for protection against mice. Small fruit trees can be wrapped with burlap as a guard against winter damage by rabbits. A wire screen or mound of dirt should be placed around fruit trees for keeping the mice away.

GUARANTEE

Any tree or plant that fails to grow the first season will be replaced at one-half price. While we do our best to deliver the goods the way we should, errors will occur. Please call our attention to any mistakes. We are not satisfied unless our customers are.

TERMS—Cash with order, or 25% down and balance C. O. D. Prices are F. O. B. Fertile except as noted.

“LIVE AT HOME AND LIKE IT”

This book fills a long-felt need of a practical book on horticulture for us in the north. Part one tells how plants grow, how they are propagated; pest control, pruning, care and maintenance. Part two deals with ornamental horticulture; gives suggestions for landscaping, tells how to prune and plant shrubs; gives a list of hardy trees and shrubs. Part three gives the fundamentals of fruit growing with a complete spray program, and the book ends with several chapters on the growing of vegetables.

The author, Franc P. Daniels, has had thirty years' experience as a fruit grower and nurseryman at Long Lake, Minn. and taught horticulture at the University Farm School, where we first learned the rudiments of our present interesting work.

The price of the book is only \$1.00 postpaid, and amateurs as well as experienced gardeners will say it is the best investment they could make.

**THIS BOOK WILL BE GIVEN FREE WITH
AN ORDER FOR \$20.00 TO THOSE
REQUESTING IT.**

PLANT A TREE

Plant a tree and there may spring
Refuge where the birds may sing;
Beauty for the seeing eye,
Comfort for the passerby;
Strength for shelter from the storm,
Coolness when the days are warm;
Years and years of joy maybe—
If today you plant a tree.
Plant a tree and there may grow
Friendliness that all may know;
Courage that will hearts inspire
To lift thoughts and motives higher
Kindliness and hope and cheer
Growing stronger every year—
And these things may come maybe
If today you plant a tree.

—Lucile Ruchle